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A review of the genus *Aemona* Hewitson (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae), with descriptions of a new genus and a new species from North Myanmar

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Abstract The genus *Aemona* Hewitson is revised and two species, *A. amathusia* and *A. lena*, are recognized. Two subspecies of the former, *tonkinensis* and *cochinensis*, are synonymized with the nominotypical subspecies of *A. amathusia*. Five subspecies of the latter, *haynei*, *kalawrica*, *karennia*, *kentunga* and *salweena*, are synonymized with the nominotypical subspecies of *A. lena*. These are considered merely variations within each species. A new genus *Allaemona* which is most closely related to *Aemona* is established for *Al. prasopsuki* sp. nov.

Key words *Aemona*, review, geographical variation, synonymy, new genus, new species.

Introduction

The genus *Aemona* Hewitson, [1868] is represented by two species, *A. amathusia*, the type species of the genus, and *A. lena*. The former is distributed in Bhutan, Assam, Manipur, North Myanmar, Vietnam and southwestern China, and the latter in southwestern China, Thailand, Laos and Myanmar (Mandalay-Karen). Both occur in nearly the same regions in northern Myanmar and northern Laos, but no sympatrically inhabited area is found. According to Chou (1994), both species have been recorded from Yunnan, Sichuan and Fujian in southwestern China, but detailed distribution data are not indicated. Therefore, the distributional pattern of these species, especially concerning sympatricity and allopatricity, is not confirmed in his article. Again, no sympatric distributional pattern is shown in these species from other references. In the course of my study on the butterfly fauna of Indo-China, I have examined many specimens of this genus and also examined specimens preserved in the Natural History Museum collection, London, including types. In this paper, I review the genus *Aemona*, and also describe a new genus and a new species which is phylogenically most closely related to the genera *Aemona* and *Faunis*.

The following abbreviations are used for the collection data. N: Nishimura collection, S: Prasopsuk Sukkit collection and BMNH: the Natural History Museum, London.

1. *Aemona amathusia* (Hewitson, 1868) (Figs 1-10, 30-34)

1-1. *Aemona amathusia amathusia* (Hewitson, 1868) (Figs 1-6, 30-34)

Cleroma amathusia Hewitson, 1867, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **5**: 566.
Aemona amathusia: Hewitson, [1868], *Illust. exot. Butterflies* **4**: [64]; Evans, 1932, *Ident. Indian Butterflies* (Edn 2): 131; Wynter-Blyth, 1954, *Butterflies Indian Reg.*: 132.
Aemona amathusia amathusia: D'Abrera, 1984, *Butterflies Orient. Reg.* **2**: 494.
Aemona amathusia tonkinensis Rothschild, 1916, *Novit. zool.* **23**: 300; D'Abrera, 1984, *Butterflies Orient.*

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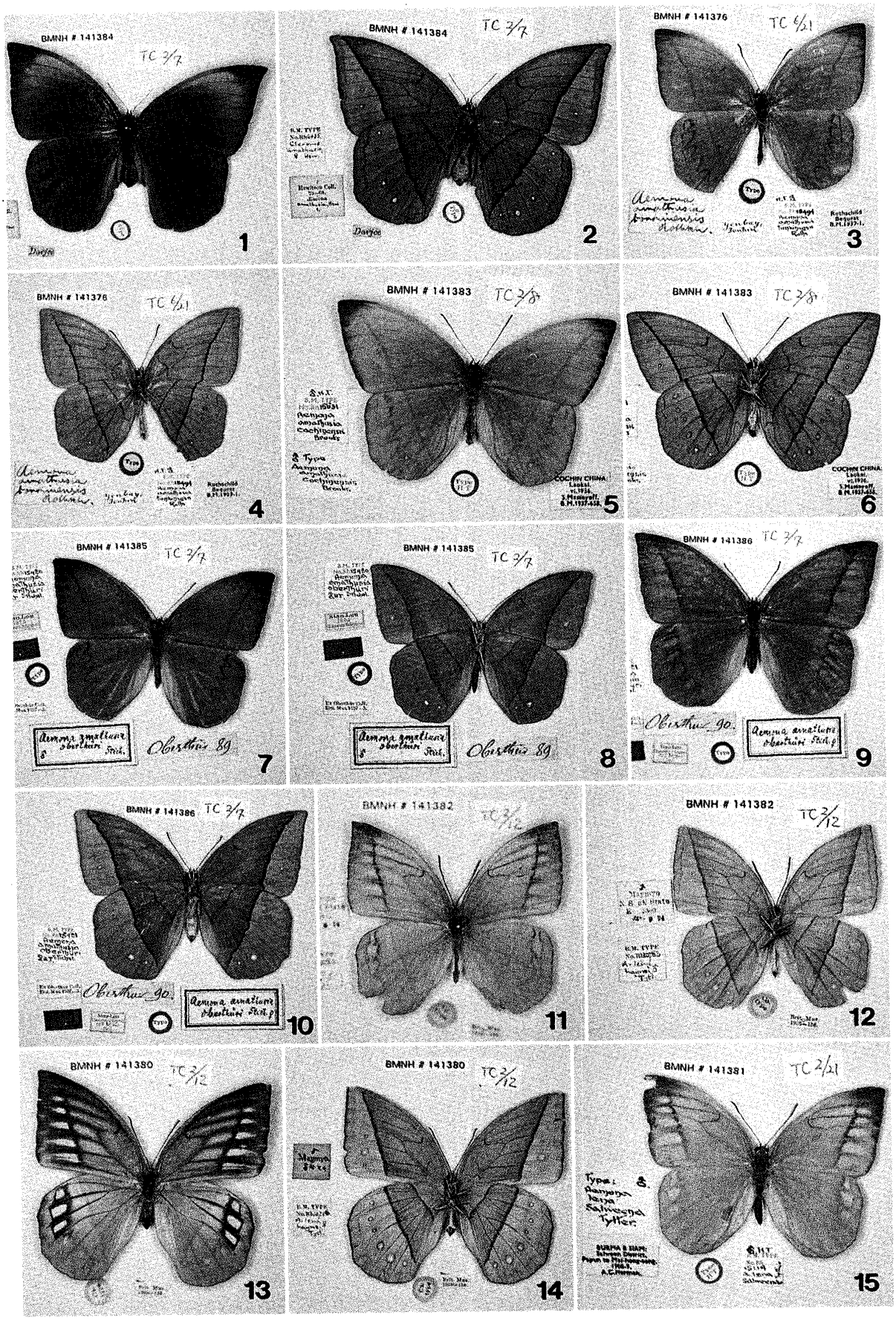


Reg. **2**: 494. **Syn. nov.**

Aemona amathusia cochinensis Brooks, 1949, *Entomologist* **82**: 256; D'Abrera, 1984, *Butterflies Orient. Reg.* **2**: 494. **Syn. nov.**

This species was described on the basis of a single specimen from Darjeeling in Sikkim by Hewitson (1867) under *Cleroma*. Later, Hewitson [1868] removed it from *Cleroma* and erected a new genus *Aemona* for this species. Besides the nominotypical subspecies, two subspecies, *tonkinensis* Rothschild, 1916 and *cochinensis* Brooks, 1949, have been known up to the present. The syntype of *tonkinensis* is shown in Figs 3 and 4, and that of *cochinensis* in Figs 5 and 6. The latter, preserved in the BMNH collection, is labeled as "Cochin China, Laokai, vi. 1936". Cochin China means the Mekong delta of southern Vietnam, and Laokai (formerly a part of Tonkin) is now Hoang Lien Son Province which is almost bordered by China. The data "Cochin China" should be erroneous. After my careful examination of the types and other specimens from northern Myanmar and northern Vietnam, it became apparent that this species varies in color and that both *tonkinensis* and *cochinensis* are only varieties in the range of a single species. These are synonymized with *amathusia*.

Specimens examined. BHUTAN: 1 ♂, iv. 1895 (BMNH). INDIA—Darjeeling: 1 ♀ (syntype of *amathusia*), labeled "Darjeeling, Hewitson Coll." (BMNH), Manipur: 6 ♂ 11 ♀ (BMNH). Naga Hills: 1 ♂ (BMNH). Khasi Hills: 1 ♂ (BMNH). MYANMAR—Kachin States, 1 ♂, 23. v. 1996 (N); 1 ♀, 31. v. 1996 (N); 1 ♀, 4. vi. 1996 (N). Kachin State, Sadong: 4 ♂ (labeled "N. E. India?") (BMNH). THAILAND—Chiang Rai Province, Chiang Khong (Cheng Kong): 1 ♀ (BMNH). VIETNAM—Vinh Phu Province, Tam Dao: 3 ♂ 2 ♀, 23–25. v. 1996 (N). Tonkin: 2 ♂ (syntypes of *tonkinensis*) (BMNH). 1 ♂, labeled "Yenbay, Tonkin" (BMNH). 1 ♂ (syntype of *cochinensis*), labeled "Cochin China, Laokai, vi. 1936" (BMNH).

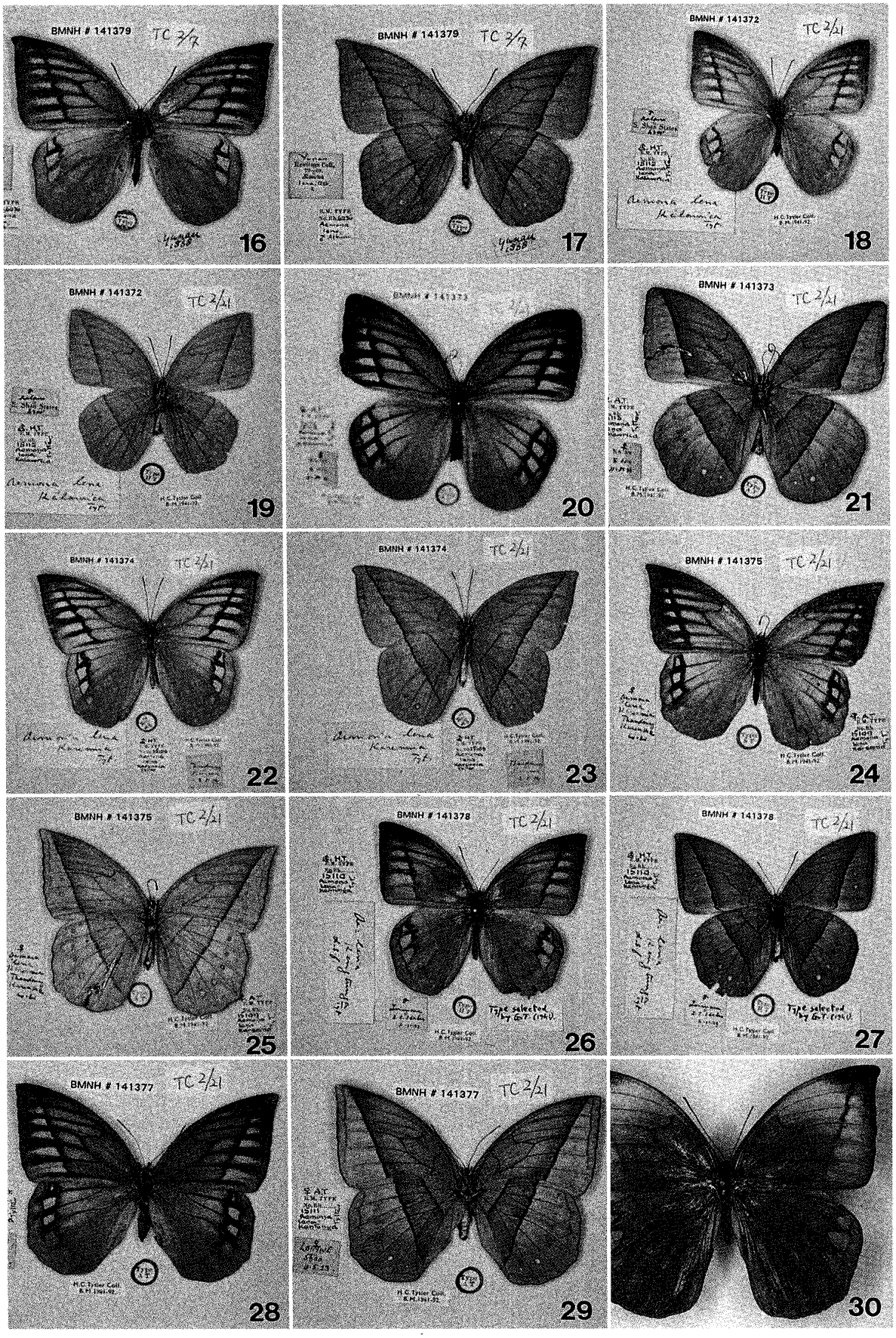
1-2. *Aemona amathusia oberthueri* Stichel (Figs 7–8)

Cleroma amathusia oberthueri Stichel, 1906, *in* Wytsman, *Genera Insect.* **36**: 30; Chou, 1994, *Monographia Rhopalocerorum Sinensium*: 301.

The specimens assigned to subspecies *oberthueri* in the BMNH collection are larger and darker in general. These are from Sichuan in China. Chou (1994) showed that the distribution of this subspecies is Yunnan, Guangxi and Sichuan, but the specimens figured by Chou (1 ♂ 2 ♀) in his article have no morphological differences from the specimens from Vietnam. As I did not examine the specimens from the intermediate areas between the distributional range of *tonkinensis* and *oberthueri*, I provisionally reserve this subspecies.

Specimen examined. CHINA—Sichuan, Bazifang (Pa Tse Fang): 2 ♂ (BMNH). Sichuan, Baoxin (Mou Pin): 2 ♂ (BMNH). Sichuan, Siao Lou (Siaolu): 9 ♂ (BMNH); 1 ♂ (syntype of *oberthueri*), labeled "Siao-Lou, 1900, Chasseurs indigenes" (BMNH); 1 ♀ (syntype of *oberthueri*), labeled "Siao-Lou, Chasseurs indigenes du P. Dejean, 1901" (BMNH). Tien Tsuen: 1 ♂, 1897 (BMNH).

Figs 1–15. Type specimens of *Aemona* spp. preserved in BMNH. 1. *Cleroma amathusia*, syntype ♀. 2. *Ditto*, underside. 3. *Aemona amathusia tonkinensis*, syntype ♂. 4. *Ditto* underside. 5. *A. amathusia cochinensis*, holotype ♂. 6. *Ditto*, underside. 7. *A. amathusia oberthueri*, syntype ♂. 8. *Ditto*, underside. 9. *Ditto*, syntype ♀. 10. *Ditto*, underside. 11. *A. lena haynei*, cotype ♂. 12. *Ditto*, underside. 13. *Ditto*, syntype ♀. 14. *Ditto*, underside. 15. *A. lena salweena*, holotype ♂.



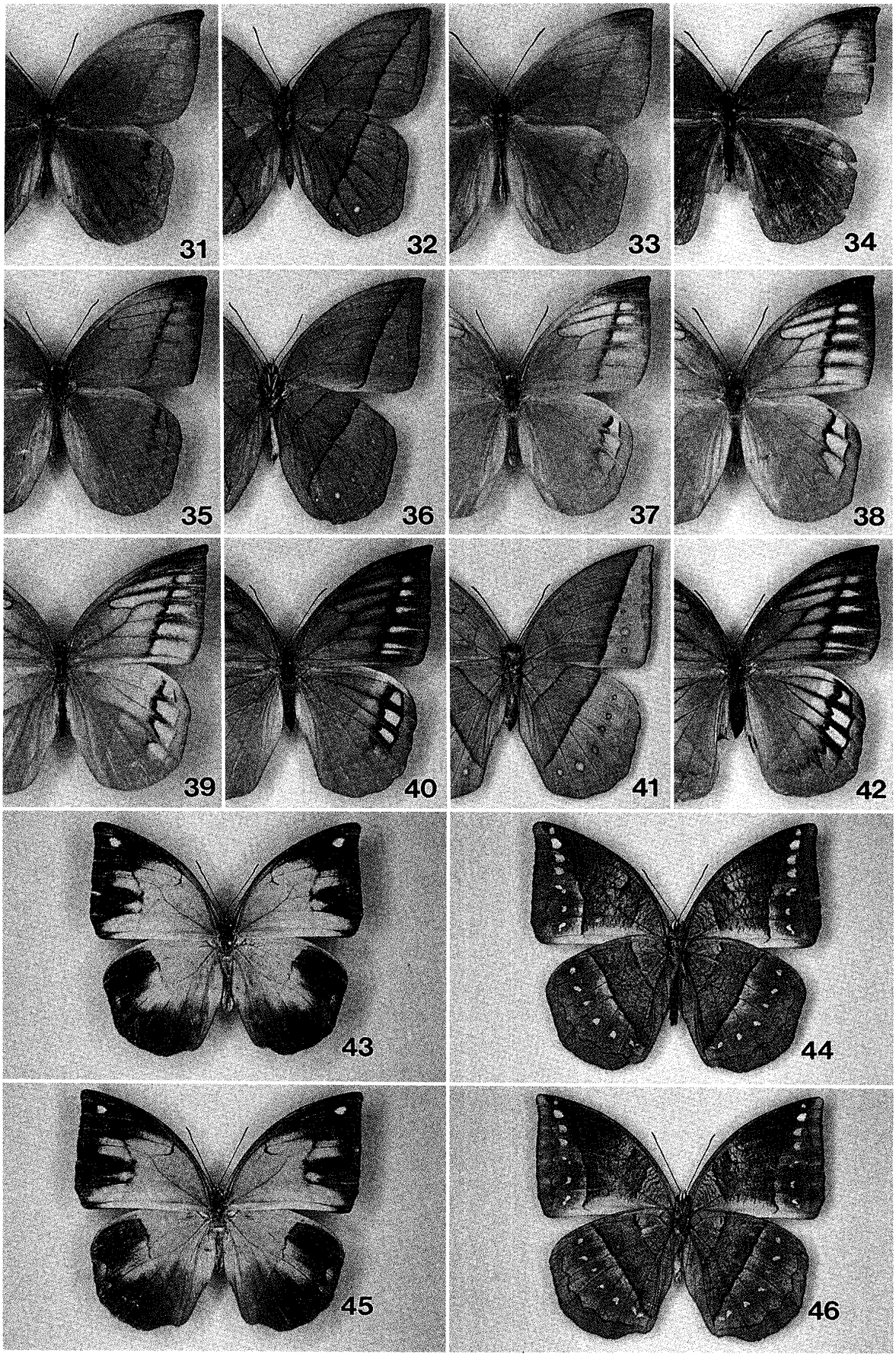
2. *Aemona lena* Atkinson, 1871 (Figs 16–29, 35–42)

Aemona lena Atkinson, 1871, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1871**: 215, pl. 12, fig. 1.
Aemona lena lena: Evans, 1932, *Ident. Indian Butterflies* (Edn 2): 132; D'Abrera, 1984, *Butterflies Orient. Reg.* **2**: 494; Chou, 1994, *Monographia Rhopalocerorum Sinensium*: 302.
Aemona lena haynei Tytler, 1926, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **31**: 260; Evans, 1932, *Ident. Indian Butterflies* (Edn 2): 132, pl. 16, fig. E3. 2; D'Abrera, 1984, *Butterflies Orient. Reg.* **2**: 494. **Syn. nov.**
Aemona lena kalawrica Tytler, 1939, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **12**: 249. **Syn. nov.**
Aemona lena karennia Tytler, 1939, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **12**: 249. **Syn. nov.**
Aemona lena karenia [sic]: D'Abrera, 1984, *Butterflies Orient. Reg.* **2**: 494.
Aemona lena kentunga Tytler, 1939, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **12**: 249. **Syn. nov.**
Aemona lena salweena Tytler, 1939, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **12**: 249; Pinratana, 1983, *Butterflies Thailand* **2**: 48, pl. 27, fig. 6. **Syn. nov.**

This species was described by Atkinson in 1871 from West Yunnan. In 1926, Tytler described a subspecies, *haynei*, from Maymyo (Mandalay State), and in 1939 he added 3 subspecies, *kalawrica* from Kalaw (Shan State), *karennia* from Karen Hill and *salweena* from Salween District (Upper Tenasserim). In his illustrated book, D'Abrera (1984) figured *lena* from Yunnan, *karenia* [sic] (=*karennia*) from Karen Hill, and *haynei* from Maymyo. Pinratana (1983) regarded the Thai population as *salweena*, since the specimens from Bangkok and Mae La Mong (Tak Province) are included within the paratypes of *salweena*. I examined the following type specimens in BMNH: the nomynotypical subspecies (Figs 16 and 17), *haynei* (Figs 11–14), *kalawrica* (Figs 18–21), *karennia* (Figs 22–25), *kentunga* (Figs 26–29) and *salweena* (Fig. 15). After careful comparison among the material of my collection and the BMNH collection including the types, I have concluded that this species has relatively large variations in wing coloration (see Figs 35–42). It is safely said that all the subspecies previously proposed are merely variations within a single species.

Specimens examined. MYANMAR—Kachin State, Bhamo Hill: 6 ♂ 4 ♀ (BMNH). Mandalay States, Maymyo: 10 ♂ 10 ♀ (BMNH), 1 ♂ (syntype of *haynei*), labeled "Maymyo, H. C. Tytler Coll.", 15. v. 1924 (BMNH); 1 ♀ (syntype of *haynei*), labeled "Maymyo", 8. v. 1924 (BMNH). Shan States, Loimwe: 1 ♀, 5,600 ft, 14. v. 1923 (BMNH); 1 ♂, 9. v. 1923 (BMNH); 1 ♂, 11. v. 1927 (BMNH); 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 19. v. 1927 (BMNH); 1 ♀, 6. vi. 1927 (BMNH); 1 ♀, 21. viii. 1927 (BMNH); 1 ♂, 4. ix. 1927 (BMNH); 1 ♂, 1. x. 1927 (BMNH); 1 ♂, 21. iii. 1928 (BMNH); 1 ♂ (holotype of *kentunga*), labeled "Loimwe, S. S (Shan?) States, 11. 5. 29, H. C. Tytler Coll." (BMNH); 1 ♀ (allotype of *kentunga*), labeled "Loimwe, 5600, 4. 5. 23, H. C. Tytler Coll." (BMNH). Shan States, Keng Tung: 1 ♀ (BMNH). Shan States, Kalaw: 1 ♂ (holotype of *kalawrica*), labeled "Kalaw, S. Shan States, 4300, H. C. Tytler Coll." (BMNH); 1 ♀ (allotype of *kalawrica*), labeled "Kalaw, E? 500, H. C. Tytler Coll.", 11. v. 1926 (BMNH). Karen States, Thandaung: 1 ♂ (holotype of *karennia*), labeled "Thandaung, Burma, 3. 5. 14, H. C. Tytler Coll." (BMNH); 1 ♀ (allotype of *karennia*), labeled "Thandaung, Karen Hill, 4. 21?, H. C. Tytler Coll." (BMNH); 1 ♂, v (BMNH). Karen Hills: 1 ♀, v. 1923 (BMNH); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, iv. 1926 (BMNH); 2 ♂ 1

Figs 16–29. Type specimens of *Aemona lena* preserved in BMNH. 16. *A. lena*, syntype ♂. 17. *Ditto*, underside. 18. *A. lena kalawrica*, holotype ♂. 19. *Ditto*, underside. 20. *Ditto*, allotype ♀. 21. *Ditto*, underside. 22. *A. lena karennia*, holotype ♂. 23. *Ditto*, underside. 24. *Ditto*, allotype ♀. 25. *Ditto*, underside. 26. *A. lena kentunga*, holotype ♂. 27. *Ditto*, underside. 28. *Ditto*, allotype ♀. 29. *Ditto*, underside.
Fig. 30. *Aemona amathusia*, ♀, Putao, Myanmar.



♀, 1926 (BMNH). Pegu States, Toungoo: 1 ♂, v. 1924 (BMNH); 1 ♂ (BMNH). East Pegu: 1 ♂, 2,000 ft, iii–iv. 1890 (BMNH). Upper Tenasserim: 1 ♂, x. 1879 (BMNH). THAILAND—Uttaradit Province, Phu Soai Dao: 1 ♂, 18. iii. 1992 (N); 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 13–17. iv. 1992 (N). Chiang Mai Province, Doi Suthep: 1 ♂, 6. ix. 1989 (N). Mae Hong Son Province, Mae Sariang: 1 ♂, 5. v. 1993 (N); 4 ♂ 5 ♀, 25–28. iv. 1992 (N); 2 ♂, 5. iv. 1993 (N); 3 ♂, 22. iv. 1997 (N); 5 ♂ 1 ♀, 16. v. 1997 (N); 3 ♂ 2 ♀, 20. vi. 1997 (N). Tak Province, Mae La Mong (Melamong): 1 ♀ (paratype of *salweena*), labeled "W. Saiam, Melamung, 2500 ft., 14. iv. 1920, Major C. A. Stockley" (BMNH). Bangkok: 1 ♂ (holotype of *salweena*), labeled "Burma & Siam, Salween District, Papun to Mai-hong-song, A. C. Harman." (BMNH). CHINA—Yunnan: 1 ♂ (syntype of *lena*), labeled "Yunnan, Hewitson Coll. 79-69" (BMNH).

Male genitalia of *Aemona*

General shape of the male genitalia of *amathusia* (Fig. 47) and *lena* (Fig. 48) is almost identical. Tegumen round, slightly produced; uncus acute, produced posteriorly, with basal portion slightly constricted and posterior half slightly curved to the dorsal portion; gnathos long, forked, and produced to posterior portion; saccus short, one-fifth length of ring. Valva converging to posterior end; tip round, with several small spines; inner margin serrate from tip to near base. Phallus thick, subequal in length to ring; posterior half curved to the dorsal portion; sides with several small spines near middle.

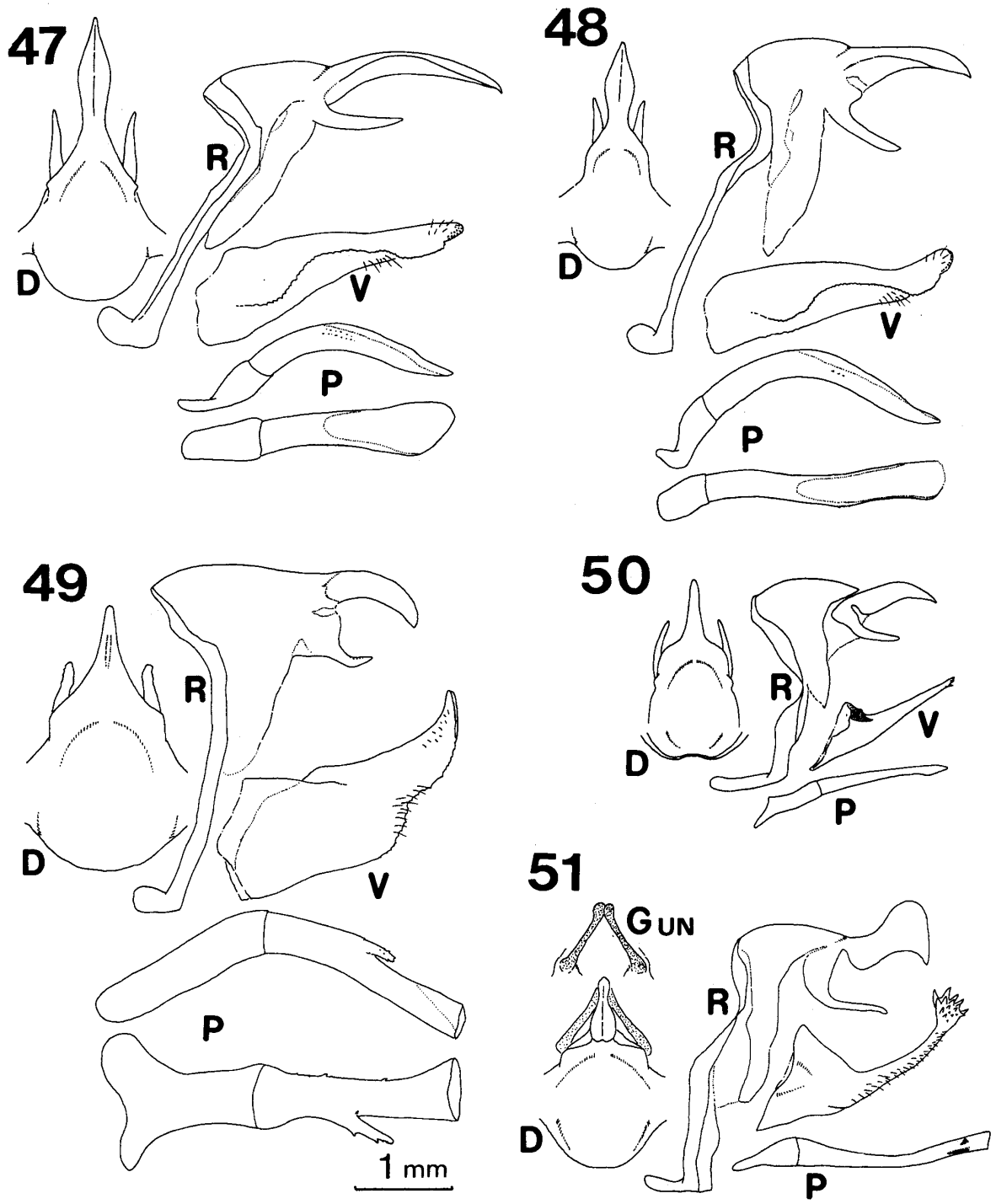
Differences between *amathusia* and *lena* in the genitalia are seen in the uncus, which is long in *amathusia* (about 1.5 times as long as *lena*). However, this slight difference, such as is often observed geographical or individual variation as in other species of Nymphalidae. Therefore, it should not be relied on to separate two species.

Distribution

The distribution records of *amathusia* and *lena* are mapped in Fig. 69. Excepting the records by Chou (1994) from China, no sympatric distribution is recognized in either species. Geographically close distribution records in both species occur in northern Myanmar (*amathusia* from Sadon and *lena* from Bhamo), and in northern Thailand (*amathusia* from Chiang Khong and *lena* from Wiang Pa Pao). But the distances between Sadon and Bhamo, and between Chiang Khong and Wiang Pa Pao are both about 120–130 km. Koiwaya and Harada (1996) recorded *lena* from Phong Sali of northern Laos. Considering those distribution records, the distributional border of both species lies in central and northern parts of Indo-China. Although *amathusia* and *lena* are regarded as separate species from each other, morphological difference is not strong, so that close investigation, especially adding new data from Yunnan and Laos, is needed.

Figs 31–42. *Aemona* spp. 31. *A. amathusia*, ♂, Putao, Myanmar. 32. *Ditto*, underside. 33. *A. amathusia*, ♂, Tam Dao, Vietnam. 34. *Ditto*, ♀. 35. *A. lena*, ♂, Wiang Pa Pao, Thailand. 36. *Ditto*, underside. 37. *Ditto*, ♂. 38. *Ditto*, ♂. 39. *Ditto*, ♂. 40. *Ditto*, ♀. 41. *Ditto*, ♀, underside. 42. *Ditto*, ♀.

Figs 43–46. *Allaemona prosopsuki* sp. nov. 43. Holotype ♂, Putao, Myanmar. 44. *Ditto*, underside. 45. Paratype ♀. 46. *Ditto*, underside.



Figs 47–51. Male genitalia of *Aemona, Allaemona* and *Faunis*. 47. *Aemona amathusia*, Tam Dao. 48. *A. lena* (Wiang Pa Pao). 49. *Allaemona prasopsuki* sp. nov. (Putao). 50. *Faunia canens* (Cuc Phuong). 51. *F. eumeus* (Cuc Phuong). (R: ring, D: dorsum, V: valva, P: phallus, G: gnathos, UN: underside).

***Allaemona* gen. nov.**

Type species. *Allaemona prasopsuki* gen. & sp. nov.

Gender. Feminine.

Compound eyes hairless. Palpi with a sensory pit apically placed (Fig. 64a); apical segment of palpi shorter than the previous segment and arising from under portion of the 2nd segment. Foretarsi long in male, with an acute apex, but without unguis (Fig. 64b).

Wing shape and venation. Forewing with convex costa, straight termen and slightly produced apex; tornus weakly rounded. Hindwing with convex costa; termen straight from apex to vein Cu_1a, then convex from vein Cu_1a to tornus. Forewing with veins Sc and R_1 long fused from above upper angle of cell to costa; R_2 absent; M_3 somewhat upcurved.

Male genitalia (Fig. 49). Tegumen smooth; uncus acute and short, slightly convex to dorsal portion; gnathos short, forked and produced to posterior portion; saccus short, 1/3 length of uncus. Valva converging to the posterior end, with an acute tip; ventor concave at apical 1/3 and thin spines present at apical 1/3. Phallus thick, subequal to ring in length; posterior half curved to dorsal portion; posterior 1/3 with a small branch which bears small spines.

Following the Talbot's system (1947), this genus is most closely related to the genera *Aemona* and *Faunis* in wing venation. The venation of the following species are shown in Figs 52–57: *Aemona amathusia* (Fig. 52), *A. lena* (Fig. 53), *Faunis canens* (Fig. 55), *F. eumeus* (Fig. 56), *Xanthotaenia busiris* (Fig. 57). *Aemona, Xanthotaenia, Faunis, Stichophthalma* and *Thaumantis* constitute a monophyletic group characterized by the posteriorly open discal cell of the hindwing (Talbot, 1947). Among the 5 genera, *Aemona, Xanthotaenia* and *Faunis* also constitute a monophyletic group defined by forewing vein Cu_1a arising from the middle between veins Cu_1b and M_3 and by vein M_3 straight (in *Stichophthalma* and *Thaumantis*, vein Cu_1a arises from near base of M_3 and M_3 is curved basally). The genus *Aemona* is separated from *Xanthotaenia* and *Faunis* by forewing veins R_1 and Sc similarly fused over a considerable length (not fused in *Xanthotaenia* and *Faunis*). This new genus has veins R_1 and Sc similarly fused, and it should be most closely related to the genus *Aemona*. However, in *Aemona* the similarly fused veins R_1 and Sc are branched just before the costa beyond middle, while in *Allaemona* the vein R_1 is branched from the slightly inner portion and entirely fused with Sc to the costa forming vein $Sc+R_1$ and this vein is obscure at the apical portion. Figs 58–61 show the discal cell and branching portion of the radial veins.

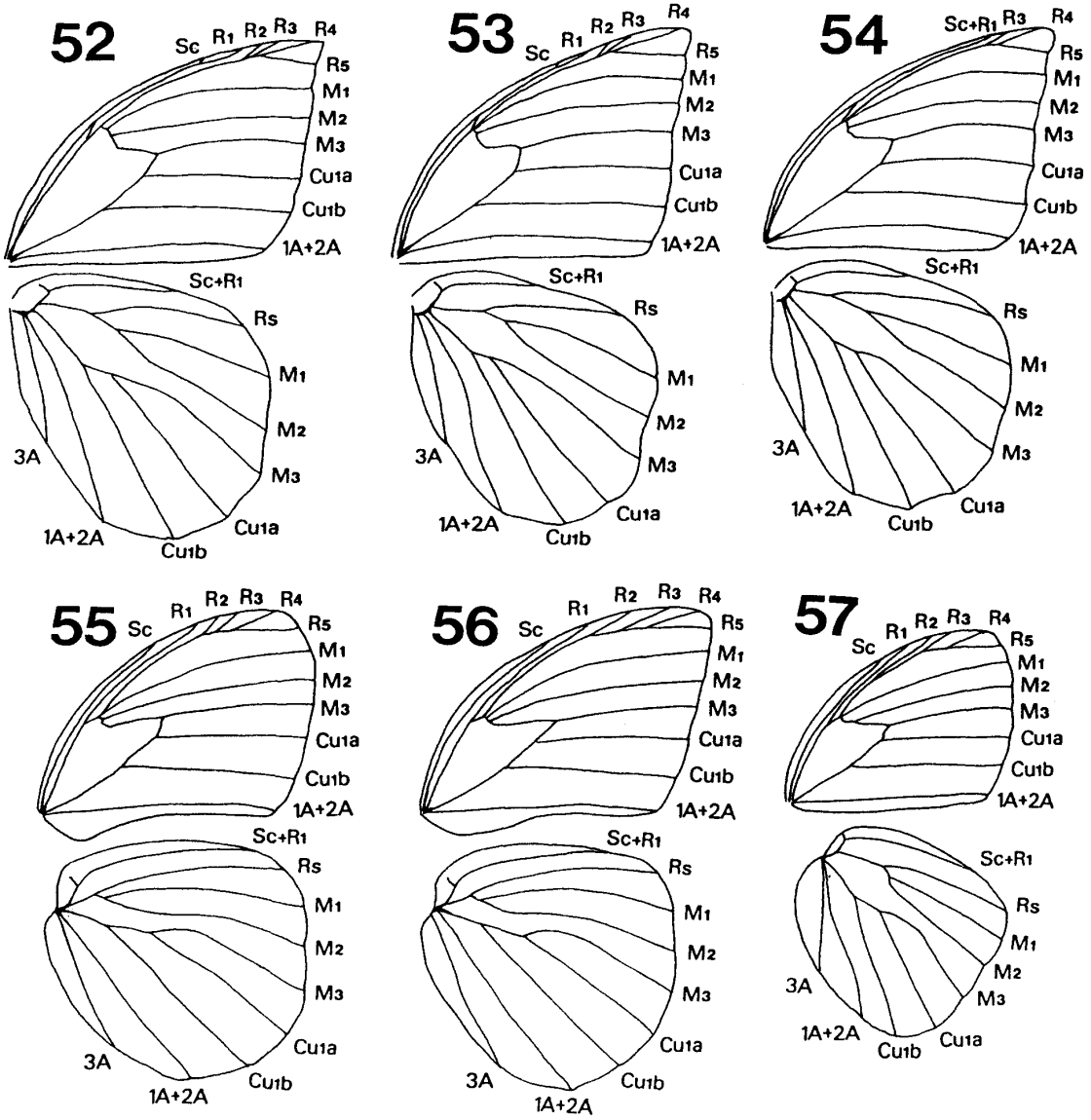
Apart from the wing venation, the following characters are diagnostic to this genus: compound eyes hairless as in *Aemona* and *Faunis*; palpi with a sensory pit apically placed as in *Aemona* and *Faunis* (Figs 62a–66a); apical segment of palpi shorter than the previous segment and arising from under portion of the 2nd segment (each segment subequal in length in *Aemona*); male foretarsi long, with an acute apex, but without unguis. By reason of the above-mentioned differences, I regard this as an independent genus from *Aemona*.

Etymoloty. *Allo*, dfferent in Greek, + *Aemona*.

***Allaemona prasopsuki* sp. nov.** (Figs 43–46)

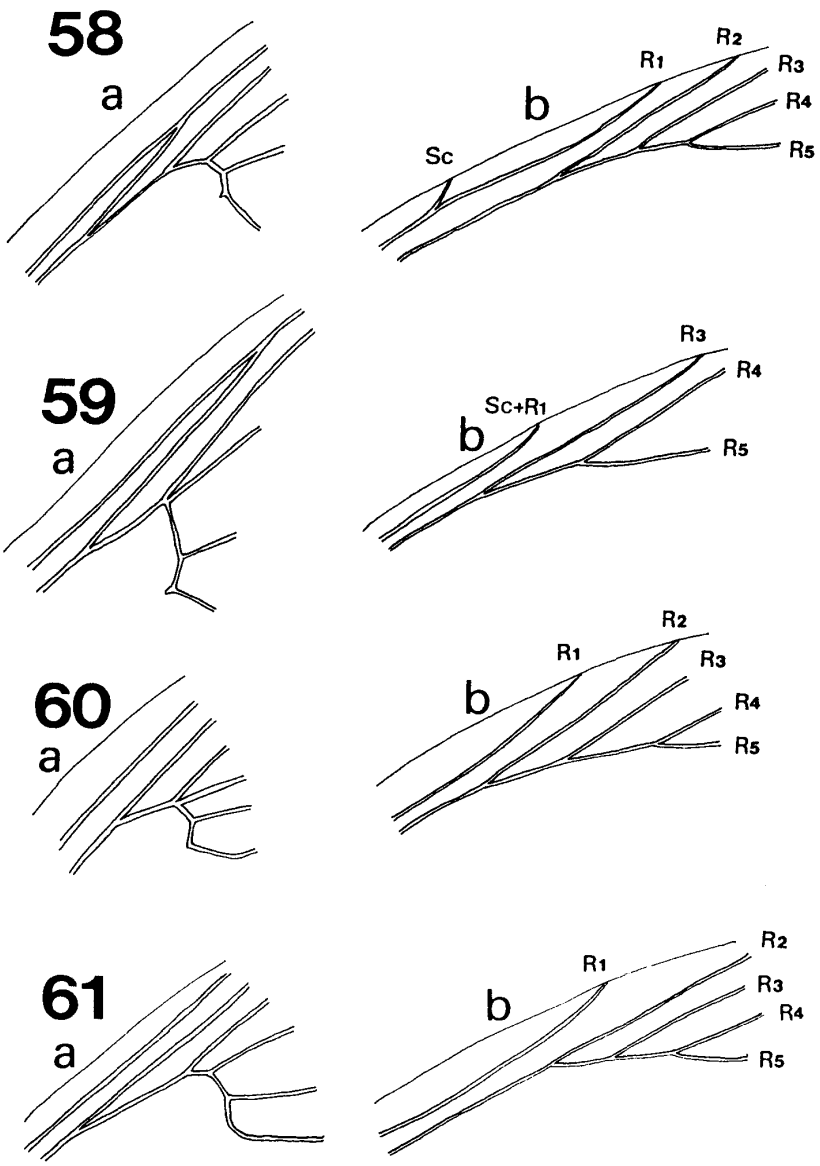
Antenna. Apical 4 segments dark brown, others brown with basal 1/3 gradually darker.

Male (Figs 43–44). Upperside. Fore- and hindwings grayish white with a yellowish tinge. Costa, apex and termen widely or narrowly margined with light brown, especially widely



Figs 52–57. Venation of *Aemona*, *Allaemona*, *Faunis* and *Xanthotaenia*. 52. *Aemona amathusia* (Tam Dao). 53. *A. lena* (Wiang Pa Pao). 54. *Allaemona prasopsuki* sp. nov. (Putao). 55. *Faunis canens* (Cuc Phuong). 56. *Faunis eumeus* (Cuc Phuong). 57. *Xanthotaenia busiris* (Namtok Than To).

along veins Cu_1b and Cu_1a and M_2 and narrowly at vein 1A+1B; a thin wedge-shaped spot on upper half of cross vein; a thin brownish transverse line present across the 4th to 6th cells; a midlength elliptic small white spot in the 6th cell; outer 1/3 of hindwing tinged with light brown; a thin and brown transverse line across base of the 4th to 6th cells; outer portion of each of the 4th and 5th cells with a weak wedge-shaped grayish white spot; the 2nd cell with a velvet sex spot, and with long hairs. Underside. Ground color of fore- and hindwings dark brown. Forewing with three thin and dark brown transverse lines, inner line running at basal 1/4, outer line at basal 3/4 and subterminal line, the thinnest of the three lines, running zigzag, edged inside with thin wave-shaped spots; inner portion of inner line, outer portion of discal cell and inner portion of outer line light brown; a row of shining white spots between outer and subterminal lines, those in 1b to the 3rd cells small and divided into two spots in several specimens. Hindwing as in forewing; outer line nearly straight from



Figs 58–61. Details in venation of *Aemona*, *Allaemona* and *Faunis*. 58. *Aemona amathusia* (Tam Dao). 59. *Allaemona prasopsuki* sp. nov. (Putao). 60. *Faunis canens* (Cuc Phuong). 61. *F. eumeus* (Cuc Phuong).

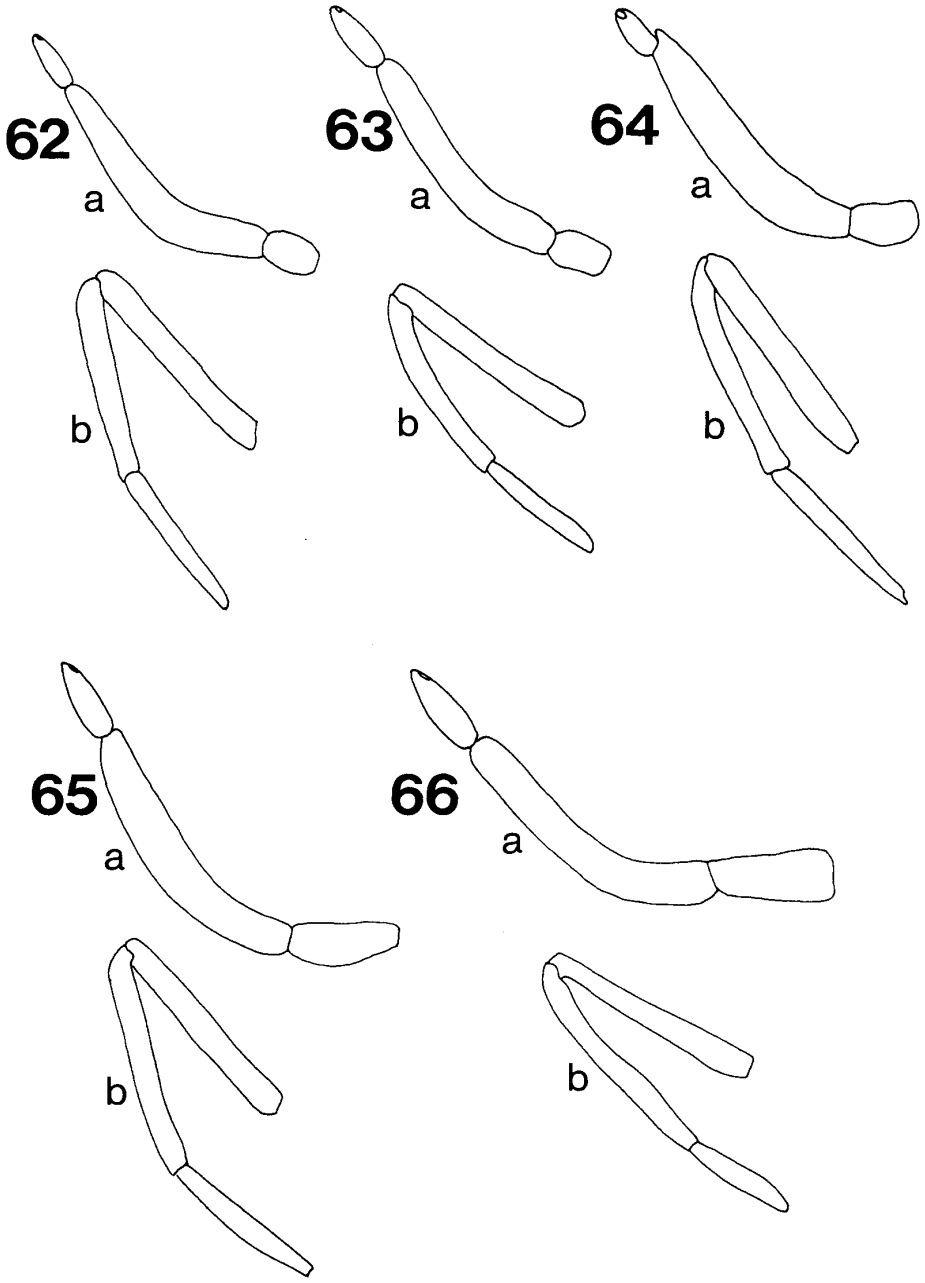
costa to tornus; a row of small white spots between outer and subterminal lines; 1b cell with two spots. Forewing length 38 mm.

Male genitalia as for genus.

Female (Figs 45–46). Wing shape and coloration as in male excepting the absence of sex spots and long hairs on the 2nd cell. Underside as in male. Forewing length 43–44 mm.

Holotype. ♂, Myanmar, Kachin States, Putao (800–1,000 m), 20. vi. 1996, P. Sukkit leg. (N). Paratypes. 1 ♀, the same locality as holotype, 10. vii. 1996 (S); 1 ♀ (allotype), the same locality, 20. vii. 1996 (S).

Type depository. The holotype and a paratype will be deposited in the BMNH collection, London.



Figs 62–66. Labial palpus and leg of *Aemona, Allaemona* and *Faunis*. 62. *Aemona amathusia* (Tam Dao). 63. *A. lena* (Wiang Pa Pao). 64. *Allaemona prasopsuki* sp. nov. (Putao). 65. *Faunis canens* (Cuc Phuong). 66. *F. eumeus* (Cuc Phuong). (a: labial palpus, b: leg).

Etymology. This species is dedicated to Mr Prasopsuk Sukkit, who is an excellent Lepidopterist and supports my study.

Remarks. This species lives in broad-leaved forests and flies relatively slowly near the ground, often resting on a grass-stalk. The highest activity was observed around noon.

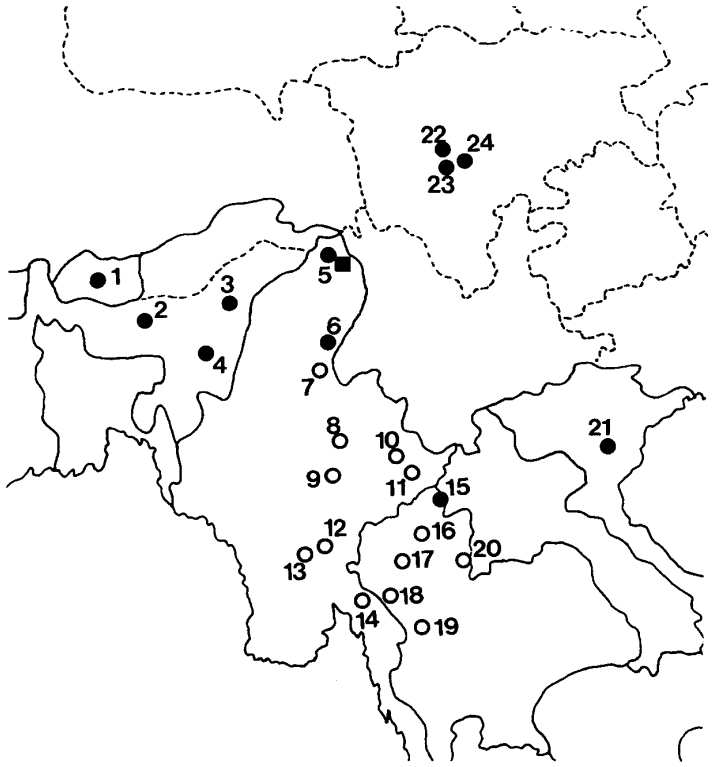


Fig. 67. Collecting sites of *Aemona* and *Allaeimona*. 1. Bhutan. 2. Khasi Hills. 3. Naga Hills. 4. Manipur. 5. Putao. 6. Sadong. 7. Bhamo Hill. 8. Maymyo. 9. Kalaw. 10. Keng Tung. 11. Loimwe. 12. Thandaung 13. Toungoo. 14. Karen Hills. 15. Chiang Khong. 16. Wiang Pa Pao. 17. Doi Suthep. 18. Mae Sariang. 19. Mae La Mong. 20. Phu Soai Dao. 21. Tam Dao. 22. Siao Lou. 23. Bazifang. 24. Baoxin. (●: *Aemona amathusia*, ○: *Aemona lena*, ■: *Allaemona prasopsuki* sp. nov.).

Appendix

Specimens of *Faunis* and *Xanthotaenia* examined for comparison.

Faunis canens (Hübner, 1826)

THAILAND—Nan Province, Doi Phu Kha: 1 ♂, 18. ix. 1989 (N); 1 ♂, 22. ix. 1990 (N); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, ii. 1991 (N); 1 ♂, v. 1991 (N). Mae Hong Son Province, Ban Longhaeng: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 11. iv. 1990 (N). Chiang Mai Province, Chiang Dao: 1 ♀, 20. ii. 1989 (N); 1 ♀, iii. 1989 (N); 1 ♂, i. 1990 (N). Chiang Mai Province, Samoeng: 2 ♂, 22. x. 1989 (N); 2 ♂, 10. x. 1990 (N). Phrae Province, Wang Chin: 1 ♂, 30. xi. 1993 (N). Thak Province, Umphang: 3 ♂, 17. iii. 1995 (N). Phuket, Namtok Ton Sai: 1 ♂, 26. ii. 1993 (N). Yala Province, Namtok Than To: 1 ♀, 3. iii. 194 (N). VIETNAM—Ha Nam Ninh Province, Cuc Phuong: 1 ♂, 16. vi. 1992 (N); 1 ♀, 21. vi. 1997 (N); 6 ♂, 29. xi. 1997 (N).

Faunis eumeus (Drury, 1773)

THAILAND—Nan Province, Doi Phu Khai: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 18. ix. 1989 (N); 1 ♀, v. 1991 (N). LAOS—Xiang Khoang Province, Ban Nam Hom: 1 ♀, 21. iii. 1994 (N). Kham Mouan Province, Thakhek, Ban Lao: 9 ♂ 4 ♀, 24. iii. 1995 (N); 2 ♂, 4. iii. 1998 (N). Chan Pasak Province, Huai Nam Chang: 2 ♀, 26. iii. 1996 (N). VIETNAM—Ha Nam Ninh Province, Cuc Phuong: 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 21. vi. 1997 (N); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 29. xi. 1997 (N). Khanh Hoa

Province, Nha Trang, Phu Huu: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 23. v. 1992 (N). Lam Dong Province, Bao Loc: 4 ♂, 30. v. 1992 (N); 1 ♂, 19. iii. 1997 (N).

Xanthotaenia busiris Westwood, 1858

THAILAND—Kanchnaburi Province, Doi Malai: 1 ♀, 15. ix. 1996 (N). Phuket, Namtok Kathu: 1 ♀, 3. xii. 1997 (N). Yala Province, Namtok Than To: 7 ♂ 1 ♀, 4. iii. 194 (N). Hat Yai Province, Namtok Ton Nga Chang: 1 ♂, 11. iii. 1994 (N). MALAYSIA —Cameron Highland: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, ii. 1992 (N). INDONESIA—Sumatra, Aceh States, Kutacane: 1 ♂, 7. xi. 1994 (N). West Sumatra States, Padangpanjang: 1 ♂, viii. 1993. Sumatra, Pang Kalan: 2 ♂, viii. 1993 (N). Sumatra, Sago: 1 ♂, viii. 1991 (N).

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摘　　要

Aemona の再検討とミャンマー北部で発見された1新属新種の記載 (鱗翅目，タテハチョウ科ワモンチョウ亜科) (西村正賢)

ブータンから中国南部，インドシナに分布する *Aemona* 属の *amathusia*, *lena* の再検討をおこなった．タイプ標本を含む各地の個体を比較検討したところ，同一地域において地色や斑紋には変異があることが判明した．*A. amathusia* では *tonkinensis* と *cochinensis* は原名亜種の同物異名 (synonym) として処理した．*A. lena* では *haynei*, *kalawrica*, *karennia*, *kentunga*, *salweena* は原名亜種の同物異名 (synonym) として処理した．また両種の交尾器の比較を行なった．基本的構造は同じで，uncus に差異がみられた程度であった．

Allaemona prasopsuki gen. & sp. nov.

ミャンマー北部で発見された *Aemona* に近縁な新属，新種の記載を行なった．新属の設立には Talbot (1947) の分類体系に従い，翅脈相などから近縁と考えられた *Aemona*, *Faunis*, *Xanthotaenia* との比較を行なった．その結果，もっとも *Aemona* に近縁であることが判明したが，翅脈相，パルピ，交尾器，翅斑などが異なり，新属新種と判断した．

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